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Presented to L. B. Irwin by this
Prescription Dr J. L. Price
March the 18 1838
Hancock County
Kentucky

Lexington, Nov. 10th 1823 — Lecture 1st. —

~~Mr Dexxxx~~ — Dr. Dudley

Of the terms used in the articulation of Bones.

And first of Symphysis, by which is meant the connection of bones by intermediate substances. Thus there are three species of Symphysis notice? viz:—

1st Synchondrosis, when bones are connected to each other by cartilage; as the ribs and sternum.

2? Synneurosis, when they are connected by ligaments, as in the immovable articulations.

3? Syssarcosis, when they are connected by Muscle; as the os hyoides.

The different articulations are of two kinds, viz. Synarthrosis and Diarthrosis

1st Synarthrosis is the name of that kind of articulation which does not admit of motion. There are three species of Synarthrosis

1st. Suture, when the indented edges of the two bones are received into each other, as is the case with the bones of the cranium.

2d. Gomphosis, when one bone is fixed in another, as the teeth in their sockets.

3d. Schindylesis, when the thin edge of one bone is received into a narrow furrow of another, as the nasal plate of the ethmoid in the Vomer.

2d. Diarthrosis is the name of that kind of articulation, which admits of motion. Of these articulations there are three species

1st. Enarthrosis, when a large head is received

in a deep cavity, as the head of the thigh bone in the acetabulum.

2d. Arthrodia, when a head is connected with a superficial cavity; as the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

3d. Ginglimus, when the extremities of bones apply to each other so as to form a hinge, as the tibia & femoris.

Dr. Blythe. Nov. 11th 1823 Lectre 2d.

Of Attraction.

1st Attraction of gravitation, It is the principle which operates throughout the universe.

2. Attraction of Cohesion - It is a power by which bodies of a similar nature are held together.

3d. Attraction of Electricity. It is an operation of an extremely subtle fluid body, pervading all bodies

Bodies are sometimes in a positive and sometimes a negative state of Electricity; bodies in a different state of electricity approach each other; bodies in the same state of Electricity repel each other —

4 Attraction of Magnetism — Is that specific attraction by which the loadstone is affected — and has nothing to do with Chemistry. — That kind of attraction which the Chemist is interested in is the attraction of Composition, or Chemical affinity. The attraction of Cohesion, or aggregation exists between particles of the same kind. Attraction of Composition, or Chemical affinity exists between bodies of a dissimilar nature; the union of which form a substance entirely different from each of the two

Cathartics medicines are those substances which quickly & increase the evacuations from the intestines by stool. We are told that medicines of this class have been employed by physicians since the first dawn of physic; and have been administered with various views and intentions according to the prevalent theories of the time, or the favourite doctrines of individuals. ~~I deem it unnecessary to detail the many exploded theories & doctrines & therefore shall proceed to say something opportunely to~~ In relation to this subject I shall say nothing of ~~those who adhered to the~~ tenents of the Judicial Astrology ~~and~~ who prescribed purgatives at certain times and seasons, conceiving that they would prove more beneficial or hurtful, according to the junction or opposition of the planets, or aspect of

now, But ~~came~~ to more Modern times— Modern physicians have two objects in view in the administration of cathartic medicines; the one is to empty the bowels simply, or to bring off their contents, which are out of the course of the circulation, and therefore, already, in a manner, extraneous to the body; the other is to excite an increased secretion of fluids into the cavity of the intestines, or, in other words, to induce purging. The medicines thus employed have generally been arranged into two classes; those which produce the former effect, being denominated laxatives, and those conducing the latter, purgatives. The operation of a purgative medicine on the intestinal canal may be considered

as three fold. In the first place, it stimul-
=ates the muscular fibres of the intestines, qu=
=ickens their action, and therefore augments the
natural peristaltic motion of the bowels, by
which means their present contents are more
quickly propelled and discharged. Secondly
it stimulates the exhalent vessels, which
terminate in the inner coat of the intest=
=ines, and excites them to pour out a more
copious discharge of fluids; and also the
mouths of the excretory ducts of the
mucous glands, by which the natural
mucus of the intestines is much increased;
and hence the evacuations by stool are
not only quicker, but the faecal matter
is thinner and more abundant.

And, thirdly, the stools are rendered still more copious, by an additional portion of the fluids furnished by the neighboring viscera, the liver, pancreas, &c to which the stimulus of a purgative, especially of the more active ones, extends. These effects are probably communicated to the whole range of the intestinal canal, from the upper orifice of the stomach to the lower extremity of the rectum.

From this view of the immediate effects of cathartic medicines upon the intestines, their utility in some diseases, and their injurious tendency in others, as well as the necessity of varying their degree of activity, under different circumstances, will be readily under=

=stood

If we consider the great length of the alimentary canal and the number of vessels and mucous follicles, as well as the larger ducts from the liver and pancreas, which open upon its inner surface, it will be obvious that purg=
=atives even of a moderately stimulating power, by opening at once all these outlets, may occasion a great general evacuation and diminution of the fluids of the body. Hence, in acute inflammatory diseases, wherever=
=distention of the vessels is to be avoided, & the preternatural increase of the action powers of the system is to be restrained, the evacuation of the intestines by

purging is (next to bloodletting) the most powerful expedient, and generally make, an important part of what is called the cooling or antiphlogistic plan of treatment.

When purgatives are given with this intention, however, the principle must be persued with some limitation, and those of the most acrid and drastic nature must be avoided; because the diminution of general stimulus produced by the depletion of the vessels, and the expulsion of the fæces, would be counterbalanced by the extraordinary irritation of an acrid purge.

Another circumstance apparently results from the evacuation by purging, which renders it of considerable importance in particular diseases; — namely, a

changes in the distribution of the blood to the different parts of the system.

It seems to follow, of necessity, that if an evacuation be made from one set of vessels, the afflux of fluids to these will be increased in order to supply it, and, consequently, the afflux to other parts of the system will be diminished. Upon this principle, Dr. Cullen explains the utility of purgatives in disorders of the head, which arise from overfullness or over activity of the vessels of the brain, such as apoplexy, and other comatose affections, mania, phrensy, headache, &c. The afflux of fluids in the vessels of the abdomen, which supply the intestines, being =

increased by purging, the afflux will be proportionally diminished in the vessels which carry blood to the head, and both the quantity & impetus of the blood in the head will be lessened. - (Cal. M. M. V. ii)

In the same way he partly explains the good effects of cathartics in the small pox, and other cutaneous diseases, from the balance of the distribution of the fluids between the internal parts and the external surface. But it is probable that they are more useful by removing the local irritation of the faeces, and occasioning a considerable eruption, and a consequent diminution of fever in the system at large. For in diseases of the skin, unconnected with fever,

their bad effects are very inconsiderable. Whenever the contents of the intestines are morbidly retained, whether in consequence of a slowness of the peristaltic motion, from a torpor of the moving fibres; or from a laxity of the intestines, which permits the fæces to accumulate; or from a deficiency of bile; or from habitual neglect of regular evacuations; the use of cathartics of one kind or the other is indicated, in order to prevent the accession of more serious complaints, which will ultimately result from the costiveness. The nature of the cause, or the concomitant circumstances will point out the particular sort of medicine, which may be most

appropriately employed. If the costive-
-ness, for instance, be accompanied with
a flaccid habit, or with symptoms of
nervous mobility, or much flatulence
and irregular distention of the bow-
-els, some of the warmer aromatic
laxatives should be administered.

If the secretion of bile appear to
be deficient, mercurial & aloetic Med-
-icines, the latter of which tend to supply
the deficiency, and the former to restore
the bilious secretion, should be prefered.

In those cases, however, in which
the morbid retention of faeces is not
habitual, but accidental, and acc-
-ompanied with some more acute
Symptoms —

;— as with violent pains, constitu-
ting the Colic; with pains, tenesmus, &
slimy or bloody stools, as in dysentery;—
or with acute fever, as in inflam-
mation of the bowels; cathartics,
though absolutely necessary, must
be varied in their nature & mode
of administration, after a cau-
-tious view of the circumstances.

In colic, for example, they will be
of little advantage in many cases, &
more especially in the colic produced
by lead, in this the painful spas-
-modic constriction of the bowels
has been relaxed by the previous
use of opiates. In dysentery,
they must be combined or

alternated with opiates, otherwise the irritation which they occasion, in that tender state of the intestines, will counterbalance the effects of the evacuation, and keep up the symptoms of the disease. And in Enteritis, or inflammation of the coats of the alimentary canal, the same irritation will tend to increase the inflammatory condition, and the consequent constriction, and therefore impede rather, than expedite, the evacuation of the fæcal matter, if they be employed before blood letting and other remedies have reduced the inflammatory state. In a work

published by —

Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, a degree of importance is assigned to Cathartic Medicines, in the treatment of several diseases, which they have not hitherto been considered as entitled to, & which deserves to be mentioned.

Independently of the generally ~~received~~ admitted opinion, that a loaded and constipated state of the intestinal canal is a common cause of general bad health, he maintains, that this state usually accompanies and aggravates the other symptoms of fever; & that it is also the immediate cause, or leading and permanent symptom, of certain disorders peculiar to children and young people;

these are Chorea, or St. Vitus's dance; Marasmus; Chlorosis, or green sickness; Haematemesis, or vomiting of blood, and even Hysteria & some chronic nervous diseases. In these diseases he never uses Medicines in a purging dose; his intention being simply to expel the present contents of the intestines, and not to increase the secretion of the fluids into them. In Typhus Fever, he says it is now some years since I have left off almost entirely the practice of ordering Emetics & Glysters. I trust to purgatives, to endure a regular alvine evacuation for this purpose, however, a daily

purgative is not always required.
Thus, I think (says he) I can conduct the treatment of typhus fever to a favourable issue, with more certainty, and with greater ease & comfort of the patient — Chorea, or St. Vitus's dance has been almost invariably treated with tonic medicines, especially with bark and metallic preparations, and with various stimulants and antispasmodics — It is unnecessary to say with how little effect in general. In every instance Dr Hamilton has found that a large quantity of black and offensive fœtent matter was collected in the bowels, and

~~and~~ His plan of cure has consisted in a regular exhibition of laxatives, until the stools assumed their natural appearance. With this intention the practitioner must persevere firmly in his measures, especially in the confirmed state Chorea; for if he relaxes he will be unsuccessful. By this treatment, which consisted in giving three grains of calomel, with six eight, or ten, of jalap, daily, Chorea is speedily cured, generally in ten days or a fortnight. Another important operation of cathartic Medicines remains to be noticed, namely, the stimulus they exert on the absorbant vessels, by which these vessels

are excited to an unusual action and thus to take up fluids which are morbidly effused. The fact is undoubted, whatever may be the principles on which it is explained. Dr. Mullen, observes, on this subject, that, as in every cavity of the body there is an exhalation & inhalation, or absorption, constantly going on, it is presumed that there is some balance constantly preserved between the secretory & absorbent powers; so that if the former are increased, the latter will be also; and, therefore, that when the secretions are, upon occasion, much increased, the

action of the absorbents may be particularly excited. This explains why purging often excites the action of the absorbents, to take up more copiously the fluids that are otherwise stagnant in the adipose membrane, or other cavities of the body, & thereby often proves a cure of dropsy. (C. M. M. VII. p. 502.) This explanation is perhaps little more than an explicit statement of the fact. It is certain, however, that ascites, or dropsy of the abdomen, has been often affected by means of acrid, drastic purgatives, such as gamboge, scammony &c. - when diuretic remedies

have failed —

But it is obvious that these remedies can only be administered to those, who retain considerable strength of Constitution, debilitated neither by inveterate intemperance, old age, nor a long disease —

Johannes Lewis Price

Nov 19th A.D. 1821 — Lexingtoniensis, Kentuckiensis — M.D. 1823 —

the matter expectoration varies much in quantity and quality, and consistence; amounting sometimes to three pints in twenty four hours. Coldness of the lower extremities - seldom ceasing ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ entirely warm weather - accompanying derangement of the abdominal viscera -

When there is great pain in the forehead bleeding is to be used freely. blisters and antimonials, observe strictly the antiphlogistic regimen

Croup may be cured by bleeding, purging, emetics and the warm bath. The bleeding must be regulated according to the urgency of the symptoms, and the superior judgement of the Physicians — Blisters are apt to run into gangrene. if they should be applied, the best situation is on the back. Bronchaetis — or Tussis simplex — inflammation of the Bronchae — Dr Hastings — bistheotes — great tendency to spasm and wheezing — sometimes fever are present — about three weeks — or a month — attended on expectoration of purulent matter — resembling hooping cough — requires bleeding of 8 or 12 ℥ two or three times — with purges of saline preparations. sometimes ulcerations of the Bronchae; — Common Bronchitis, white tongue, high pulse — difficulty of breathing, with violent Coughing.

In all diseases where the trachea is the seat of Inflamation there is some thing like a spasmodic action of a Croupy, ~~or~~ asthmatic kind. which is generally relieved by the Warm bath, or Antispasmodics, such as the tinct: Asafoetida or Lavender Elix. with Vinum Antimonialis to produce diaphoresis. — (Emetics should likewise be given.) By frequently washing the Necks & breasts of Children with Cold Water, which by familiarising the system to such impressions, the Child is not so liable to attacks of Croup. —

Bleeding, Warm bath, Emetics with boldness, Calomel & blistering, are the remedies for Croup. — Do not draw too much blood from Children. — (Bleed from a large vein, & a large orifice, with the patient in an erect posture.) =

irritation from the kidneys, & placing it on the bowels — And by a repetition of Cal-
-product a salivation, keep it, & the Syphilis will yield — etc fruit, or vegetables are to be eat:—

In those states of the system where the bones are enlarged in consequence of a morbid proportion of lime and phosphoric acid in which case the Phosphate of Lime, and Phosphoric acid should be given. —

Brown M.D. 15th Jany 1824.

In Laryngitis, you are not to rely as much on blood letting, as in other inflammations in the throat. — Emetics, are the remedies which Dr. Armstrong relies on in this disease, they are to be followed by antimonials, and Cathartics —

General Washington died of Laryngitis. Dr. B. thinks that he is no bloody healer, his physicians and having bled him to March, & Not hurtful Lungs.

his drink should be toast water, or milk tea, diets should be soups, tea, coffee, ponada, No Spirituous or vinous liquors should be drank — Acids of all kinds should be strictly avoided, as they would produce a derangement of the digestive organs. — (The Mercury is to be given untill its peculiar Constitutional effect is produced, which is to be kept up untill the disease is removed.) The Ungt. is to be used, as a local application externally — in conjunction with the blue pill, (Externally the Ungt. Internally the Pill.) Where the Mercury passes off by the Kidneys in form of Diabetes, in this disease, we should purge actively with calomel, which draws off the

on the other hand understand the treatment of the milder form, better than the French. Chloride of Gold, and the Mineral acids have been highly recommended to cure this disease. In the summer times it is not necessary to confine the patient, but in the Winter it is impossible to cure him without confinement. Cure — The blue pill in doses of 10, 12, or 15 grs ~~in the course of twelve or fifteen days~~ per day for 12 or fifteen, or 20 days, or untill the gums are effected by it — Then give the pill in such quantities as to keep up the effect on the gums — Ung.t Merc.t is to be used as a local remedy to the Chancres — a rigid course of diet is to be observed

B. W. Dudley, M.D. 15th Jany, 1824.

On Syphillis. This is a disease of a Specific Kind affecting primarily the Cutaneous System, and secondarily the bony, and every other system. — In the year 1490 - It appeared in France, and was called in Contradistinction to Gonorrhoea, French pox. This disease is curable without the use of Mercury. In France this disease is cured by the Corrosive Sublimate, in all its forms. The English use the Sub. Muriate of Mercury together with Unguentum Mer: In the U.S. this disease is sometimes cured by Caustic. —

In the aggravated forms of this disease the French understand the treatment ~~of this disease~~ better than the English — The English

Mumps - This disease should be treated by cathartics when Metastasis has taken place, to the Testicles. - Metastasis to the brain sometimes takes place in this disease in which case leeches, with blood letting &c - should be used —

as in the brain a peculiar power in deri-
-ving, therefore Copious repetition by Cathartics, with blood
-letting, Emetics, and antimonials, followed
by opiates are the remedies. In Rheumatism,
Blood letting, with Continued purging &
White Swelling — In this disease Cathar-
tics, are indispensable in the incipient
stage — Emetics should be first given, &
then followed by a continued use of
Cathartics, every other, or every third
day — Puerperal Swelled Leg, After
the administration of Emetics, Cathartics
in Combination with diuretics should
be given as indispensable
Hernia Humeralis, or Swelled Testicle
Emetics, Cathartics, & the warm bath are
the remedies —

Phrenetis, or inflamation of the brain and its membranes — In Fevers of the various kinds, an inflamation of this kind is frequently excited — It sometimes comes on as a primary affection. — Notwithstanding it is produced by different cause, the treatment is the same — Bleeding in this disease is certainly an important remedy yet in consequence of its occurance in the decline of fever, when the system is too much debilitated by bare bloodletting, it cannot at all times be premised, Purgatives however & particularly Mercurials are at all times admissible, under every circumstances in this disease. — Ophthalmia. In this disease Cathartics have,

D. Drake, M. D. 14th Jan, 1824.

In every derangement of the Chylopoietic Organs copious purging is as absolutely necessary

from the posterior ischeatic ischeatic ligament & coccygis.
of the illium, the whole of os sacrum &c Inserted into the upr & Outrpt of linea aspera
outer and posterior part of the trochantor major. Ten the thyh upwds
illium that is not occupied by the 2 former, and runs
root of the trocanter Major.
atieum and branches like a tree, and distributed to the
hoir downwards after passing out of the ischatic in-
Glutei Muscle and tied up the great gluteat
atic foramen. This is the only case on Records

passes out of the pelvis with the posterior crural nerve, below the michin
to be inserted, into the upper part of the Cavity at the Rt. of the Tro: Magr.

spi: pos d: & the Inferior fm. the Tub: of the Ischium, also from the post. Sacro isch, &c
n of the obturator Internus, Ins: in to the Cavity at the Rt. of the Tro: Majr.
ischium, & running transversely, & Ins: into the ridge extending from the root
Trocanter.

in due abortion.— Bleeding, by preventing determination of blood to the uterus,

B. W. Dudley, M.D. Jan. 14th, 1824.

1st. Gluteus Maximus. Or: from the posterior part of the sp. Ilr. Sup. Spi. pr. & from its arcuum

2d, Gluteus Medius. Or: from the illium, Inserted into the

3d. Gluteus Minimus. Or: from all the arcuum of the

Gluteal Artery passes out of Foramen ischia down to be inserted into the

gentei Muscles. The great nerve takes its due

John Bell. Cut down through the great company with the artery.—

artery just where it passes out of the Ischia

of the tying of this artery.

4th. 1 Pyriformis: Or: from the 2. 3 & 4 tendons, the 2. 3 & fourth pieces of the sacrum

5th. 2 Obturator Internus. Or: the posterior part of the illium — & mus

6th. 3 Gemini. Or: from two heads from, the superior, from the

7th. 4 Quadratus Femoris. Or: from the tuberosity of the os Ligament, unite form a purse for the tendo of the large to the small

Rotators of the thigh on its axis.

very early period after conception.—
which will be

Abortions are divided into two great
classes — 1st from Accidents.—
2d " " Habit. The latter
deserves our particular attention, and
profound research, and inquiry into
the mode of preventing it — It is induced
perhaps by former Miscarriages, by an
imperfect action of the uterus.— This
incapability on the part of the uterus, to perf-
-orm a regular action takes place in females
More frequently ~~in females~~ when they are ~~who are~~ advan-
-ced in life before they get married,
than in those who marry early! Excessive
venereal intercourse unfeebling the organs

a very short time; the Hemorrhage is sometimes considerable & sometimes not. Nausea, and sickness is sometimes distress the patient very much, at other times very little inconvenience is experienced. — The foetus is abortive alive sometimes. — The sign of the death of the foetus previous to abortion is a cessation of morning sickness, flaccidity of the Mammæ, No motion of the Child, and a heaviness in the region of the Uterus. — Paroxysms of Nausea, with Hysterics, fever, uneasiness, ~~constitutions~~ Milky secretion from the Mammæ, are symptoms attendant on the death of the Ovum at or

twin gestation, after the expulsion of one foetus. There is not unfrequently a suspension of the symptoms for several days before a recurrence of the symptoms again when the other is expelled — The patient should therefore be kept in bed for several days after at accident of this kind. — After detachment takes place, expulsive efforts will take place & consequently abortion in spite of the Physicians. — The pains are very severe in some cases of abortion, in other cases there is very little or not, sometimes they continue several hours, at other times again it is completed in

the serous discharge which take place previous, is now entirely suspended. Ladies who are in the habit of abort-ing three or four times a year, experience very little inconvenience from a process of that kind.

Dr Richardson related the case of a Lady who aborted in the morning and went to Church on the evening of the same day!!! Not unfrequently a rupture of the membranes take place & the foetus escapes with the waters – the placenta & membranes remaining in the uterus several days. – Sometimes the Ovum & membranes are expelled entire. — In cases of

The Ovum may be thrown off at different periods of gestation.— Gestation may be suspended before the descent of the ovum into the Cavity of the Uterus, in cases of this kind the patient has symptoms similar to those of Menorrhagia, or excessive discharge from the Uterus.— from which is should be carefully distinguished — If a fever condition of the system existed previous to an affection of this kind, with pains in the back &c with a discharge of a considerable Discharge of Coagula of blood &c— be particular & do not mistake Coagulated Blood for the Ovum & its rudiments.— When abortion takes place

of sir Robert Sibbald, a Scottish antiquary of eminence, and early in the eighteenth century published a description of them, which procured him admission into the Royal Society. He died in London about 1719. His works is a strange mixture of learning, observation and gross credulity.

"I remember," says this author, "I have seen an old lay-capuchin here (in the island of Benbecula) called in their language *Brahirbocht*, that is, *Poor-Brother*; which is literally true; for he answers this character, having nothing but what is given him: he holds himself fully satisfied with food and rayment, and lives in as great simplicity as any of his order; his diet is very mean, and he drinks only fair water: his habit is no less mortifying than that of his brethern elsewhere; he wears a short coat, which comes no farther than his middle, with narrow sleeves like a waistcoat; he wears a plaid over it, girt about the middle, which reaches to his knee: the plaid is fastened on his breast with a wooden pin, his neck bare and his feet often so too; he wears a hat for ornament, and the string about it is a bit of a fisher's line, made of horse-hair. This plaid he wears instead of a gown worne by those of his order in other countries: I told him he wanted the flaxen girdle that men of his order usually wear: he answered me, that he wore a leather one, which was the same thing. Upon the matter, if he is spoke to when at meat, he answers again; which is contrary to the custom of his order. This poor man frequently diverts himself with angling of trouts: he lies upon straw, and has no bell (as others have) to call him to his devotion, but only his conscience, as he told me."—*Martin's Description of the Western Islands*, p. 82.

Note III.

Of Brian's birth strange tales were told. Stanza v. line 1.

The legend which follows is not of the author's invention. It is possible he may differ from modern critics, in supposing that the records of human superstition, if peculiar to, and characteristic of, the country in which the same is laid, are a legitimate subject of poetry. He gives, however, a ready assent to the narrower proposition, which condemns all attempts of an irregular and disordered fancy to excite terror, by accumulating a train of fantastic and incoherent

horrors, whether borrowed from all countries, and patched upon a narrative belonging to one which knew them not, or derived from the author's own imagination.

In the present case, therefore, I appeal to the record which I have transcribed, with the variation of a very few words, from the geographical collections made by the laird of Macfarlane. I know not whether it be necessary to remark, that the miscellaneous concourse of youths and maidens on the night, and on the spot where the miracle is said to have taken place, might, in an incredulous age, have somewhat diminished the wonder which accompanied the conception of Gilli-Doir-Maghrevollich.

"There is bot two myles from Inverloghie, the church of Kilmalee, in Loghyeld. In ancient tymes there was ane church builded upon ane hill, which was above this church, which doeth now stand in this toune; and ancient men doeth say, that there was a battell foughten on ane litle hill not the tenth part of a myle from this church, be certaine men which they did not know what they were. And long tyme thereafter, certaine herds of that toune, and of the next toune, called Unnatt, both were wenches and youthes, did on a tyme conveen with others on that hill: and the day being somewhat cold, did gather the bones of the dead men that were slayne long tyme before in that place, and did make a fire to warm them. At last they did all remove from the fire, except one maid or wench which was verie cold, and she did remaine there for a space. She being quyetlie her alone, without anie other companie, took up her cloths above her knees, or thereby, to warm her; a wind did come and caste the ashes upon her, and she was conceived of ane man-child. Severall tymes thereafter she was verie sick, and at last she was knowne to be with chyld. And then her parents did ask her the matter heiroff, which the wench could not weel answer which way to satisfie them. At last she resolved them with ane answer. As fortune fell upon her concerning this marvellous miracle, the chyld being borne, his name was called *Gili-doir-Maghrevollich*, that is to say, the *Black Child, Son to the Bones*. So called, his grandfather sent him to schooll, and so he was a good schollar, and godlie. He did build this church which doeth

the above symptoms your prognosis should be unfavourable as they invariably die —

W. H. Richardson M. D. 14. Jan 1824

On Abortion. When the foetus is detached, and expelled from the Uterus between the Sixth & Ninth Month of Uterine Gestation it is Called a [redacted] Premature Labour — when the detachment and expulsion takes place from the first [redacted] to the [redacted] Sixth Month, it is called a Miscarriage, or Abortion. Hemorrhage is the consequence of detachment, and expulsive efforts hasten detachment & consequently expulsion — Viz Seperation of the Ovum & Contraction of the Uterus —

Croup, & tonsilaris by its attacking persons advanced in life - and the absence of that peculiar wheezing noise which is common in Croup. in acute cases. —

Bleeding is indispensable in this disease & must be carried to a considerable extent. — together with a bold & vigorous observance of the antiphlogistic plan with occasional opiates. — In Chronic Laryngitis commencing with hoarseness, a tickling sensation in the larynx, & a thickening of the Membrane lining the larynx. — with long and deep inspirations, and a discharge of ropy Mucous from the throat — When Children of a Scrofulous diathesis, complain of

Treatment of Laryngitis

It is liable to a Metastatous to the testicles, & the brain, in the latter Met-
-astatous great danger is to be appre-
hended. — In cases of Metastatous
either to the Testes or Brain, they are
to be treated as dopulhed inflam-
-ations as no kind of treatment
is known to prevent this strange trans-
lation of this disease — The gener-
-al antiphlogistic treatment is to
be followed in the cure of this
disease. — Of Laryngitis, or Inflam-
-ation of the Larynx — This disease
comes on in consequence of Cold
and is an inflamation of the larynx
-nose ; It is distinguished from

of being of a red colour, it is pathognomonic of the Erysipelatous form of this disease, in which case it terminates frequently by vesication. — It is important to distinguish between this form of Cynanche, from the putrid Sore throat.

Bleeding, scarification of the tonsils — & the antiphlogistic plan, with volatile liniments to the throat, & occasionally blisters, either to the sternum, behind the ears, or even to the throat. —

Cynanche Parotidea or Mumps.

This disease comes on with a slight fever with a swelling of the parotid glands. It sometimes, but very seldom terminates by suppuration of the glands — , — of

When the disease is still more violent a more rigid antiphlogistic plan must be adopted. — Dr. Brown derived great benefit by keeping his body warm & riding out in the cool air of the morn=ing, and drinking freely of cold water. — of Cynanche Tonsilaris,

This disease is usually appears with inf=lammation of the tonsils, and throat, ot=his inflammation frequently terminates by a suppuration of the tonsils, which is of a very offensive smell. — persons subject to this disease in early life, are uncommonly liable to have it among all their life time. When the inflam=ation of of a purple colour, inclin...

some latent cause in the atmosphere & prevailing epidemically.— This disease accu=rs with a disposition to sneeze, with a thin acrid discharge from the nose, with pain in the head, eyes red, &c— during the prevalence of this disease the bills of Mortality appear not to be increased— Old people, & those in particular who have been the subjects of Tussis, Lenis as are its victims.— common Catarrh is seldom of sufficient violence to demand the use of Medicine, as Nature generally throws it off — But in the more aggravated forms of Catarrh, Epsom Salts, pediluvium, diluent drinks such as flax seed, Anti=Monials to excite expectoration &c— but

Sam Brown M.D. 14th Jany=1824.

In Inflamatory affections of the System Blood should be drawn from a large orif=ice, the patient being in an erect posture. Drop a small quantity of alkohol on Cam=phor, rub it fine, and pour on it a small quantity of warm water, & use it as a Colyrea.

Of Catarrh. This is an inflamma=tion of the Mucous Membrane, of the Nares, throat & fauces &c — which extends frequently to the bronchia of the lungs — The most common cause of Catarrh is Cold, & frequent vicissitudes in the Weath=er — The Influenza is thought to be a different disease, originating from

region of the stomach.— Bleeding. Injec-
-tions, Blisters, Calomel & opium. are
the remedies for gastrelis —;

Dr B. M. Dudley.—

Cordee in Gonorrhoea, an attendant
on that disease, this is always worse at
night when the patient is covered warm
in bed, indication Opium as much as suffic
-ient to allay irritation.

Wart.. when on the extremety of rectum
or penis. get clear of gonorrhoea & you
are rid of these troublesome attendants

Erisypalous & Urticaria. In these diseases Cathartics are no less indicated that Emetics, & should as in fever be employed during every stage of these diseases. — Aphtha this affection of the mouth, is cured by laxatives.

Inflamations.

of Gastritis, In this disease injections should be given premissed, together with Blood letting, for the purpose of subduing the great irritability of the stomach, and subduing inflamations. (Which is to be followed by Calomel & if necessary to be combined with opium, Epispastics to the

constant exhibition of Cathartics, & there-
-fore they should not be continued as
long as the alvine evacuations prese-
-nt appearances of that kind, unless
other symptoms seem to indicate them.

Eruptive Fevers.— Scarlatina Simplex,
Scarlatina Anginosa, & Scarlatina Maligna are
forms of Eruptive Fevers which we have
frequently to combat, and for our success in
treating it this disease Cathartics are
remedies which we must employ to
be successful, & they should be kept up
during the whole continuance of
the disease. In Measles, Cathar-
-tic Medicines are imperiously indicat-
-ed; to be continued pro re nata!

spontaneous evacuations which sometimes takes place in fevers should not prevent the physician from giving purgatives, as it often arises from irritations which demand the administration of cathartic Medicines. No six hours during the period of fever should pass, without producing an evacuation from the bowels. In Intermittents, Remittents, Continued, & Typhus fevers, purgatives are alike indispensable, and are indeed the only Medicines that can, & ought to be given at all times in the commencement of these diseases. Morbid secretion may be produced by the

every disease. In Diarrhoea cathartics are indicated for the express purpose of exciting purgation, to prevent the excessive evacuations which take place in the decline of that disease - They are indispensable in the begining of every Fever, no difference what may be its name. If terrible congestions in the internal organs, and the powers of the system greatly prostrated, Enemata of a powerful and stimulating kind, to be followed by Calomel, jalap, Salts, Senna and other active articles of a purgative kind - They are to be continued through out the whole course of those diseases.—

the perineal fascia and opposite to the rupture of the urethra. The next object is to remove the stricture if it be complete, if not enlarge it by the use of Bougies. It is necessary to open the stricture where it is complete by a lancet, guarded by a tube, or to use the Nitrate Caustic &c. — Even you may cut out the structured portion of the urethra.

Dan Drake M.D. 13th Jan. 1824

Cathartics Purgatives, This class of medicines are employed in all the various forms of fever, they are more useful in inflamatory affections than Emetics. Cathartics are indicated in almost

inserted into the Crura of the penis.

lar substance, & proceeds around to be inserted anterior to the rupture of urethra:— Fistula in perineo is produced by various causes.— it is:

1st Violence offered to the parts.— (Nature forming a Cicatrix)

2. Stricture of the urethra.— which in consequence of the large distention of the urethra behind the stricture, the suppurative & ulcerative action takes place and destroys that canal in part, which admits the urine to pass into the Cellular substance of the perineum. Treatment. Make a free and extensive incision through

B. W. Dudley M. D. 13 Jany 1824.

1st Erector Penis. or: from the tubor ischii. & is

2d Transversalis Perinei. or:

3. Ejaculator Seminis - or

4. Constrictor Ani. or: from the coccyx & called the rectum.

Fistula in Perineo, Is a rupture of some portion of the Urethra, whereby the urine escapes and insinuates its way through the cellular substance, and discharges itself through the substance of the Scrotum. The urine effused is under the perineal fascia - which is a dense, firm, and strong membrane which prevents the escape of the urine. - The nearest point of the Urethra to the posterior opening is not to be considered as the seat of

Nature employs sulpher in many other operations, She charges with it our Mineral Waters, She mineralizes the Metals with it — It is used by her in the Vegetable Kingdom. — It is also an agent in the animal Kingdom. It combines in two portions with oxygen, forming according to the proportion with which it unites with the Oxygen Sulpherous, or Sulphuric Acid; Sulphuric acid is formed by burning a large portion of Sulpher in a leaden chamber, It combines with the atmospheric air, & is absorbed by the Water, which is again rectified.

It is also evolved from animal substances in form of Sulphurated Hydrogen, Sulphurated Hydrogen exists in eggs, as evinced by immersing a piece of Silver into an egg & its being coloured as if it had been colour^d by Sulp Hydr.

It is the base of many Compounds.

It unites first with

1. oxygen.
2. Acids
3. Hydrogen
4.
5.
6.
7.

Pure sulpher is tastless, except when it is combined with oxygen, when it tastes sour. The general characteristics of impurities in Sulpher is acid - to get shut of impurities in Sulpher, it is first to be washed in Distilled water, or snow water, as either of them are equally pure. - then distill it, or pour on it its own weight of Oxymuriatic acid, then wash it again untill the water will not effect the Vegetable blue. - as any of the vegetable blues are a delicate test for acid - (Infusion of blue cabbage or the scraping of Radishes -) Sulpher is frequently found in Cruse, in Radishes and Many other vegetable substances

applied to a lamp, and as soon as the temperature is sufficiently increased the Phosphorated Hydrogen gas is evolved.

A portion of the water combined with the potash, whereby a portion of Hydrogen was disengaged, which ~~combined~~ with the phosphorus, and passed over in form Phosphorated Hydrogen Gas. This is what is vulgarly called, Jack with a lantern, or Will o the wisp!

Of Sulpher.

Sulpher is always found in abundance in the neighborhood of Volcanoes. It is easily fused; & easily valatilized - when heated to 176 Fer. it evaporates, at 180 it begins to melt, & at 220 it is converted into vapour

James Blythe D.D. 13th Jan 1824

Put together equal quantities of Sal Ammoniac and common quick lime, pulverised seperately, into a retort and apply it to a lamp and Ammoniacal gas will be evolved. You must in making this gas, allow some considerable time for the atmos-phere air to escape, for if you do not, you will not succeed in obtaining this gas in a pure state.

Phosphorated Hydrogen Gas, is one of the most inflamable substances in nature, It is made of Consentrated potash, & Phosphorus. Put into a ~~retort~~, and

Labour complicated with convulsions is also a cause of rupture of the Uterus. — In irritability of the system during parturition, of an unusual kind, Bleeding, Opium, Evacuations, and Cathartics should be employed. — There are three modes of treating rupture of the Ruptured Uterus, viz:-

1 Leave the Case to Nature.

2 Deliver per vias Naturalis. and

3. The Caesarean operation, if there are reasons to believe that the child has is alive, or it generally proves fatal to the mother.

symptoms do not occur. —
Causes of Rupture of the Uterus
are 1st. External violences, as
from blows, &c — 2d. from improper
efforts to turn the Child in
Mal presentations — after the waters
are discharged. Where violence
has been offered to the Uterus during
Uterine gestation, though not of
sufficient severity to interrupt that
important process, it nearly fails
to produce bad effects at the period
of parturition. — Never attempt to
turn the Child while the Uterus is
acting, but always wait until it
is quite inactive turning is attempted.

Uterus — when this kind of inflammation does not take place, the woman does not feel very much inconvenience untill about the ninth month, at which time she feels pains similar to those of an expulsive kind, after which she sometimes carries the child for several years. — The Ovarian opens generally after the rupture takes place & a sanguineous discharge takes place, after the <u>foetus</u> has passed in the abdomen, which has induced a belief that a miscarriage has taken place — The uterus gradually regains its unimpregnated size, if the patient sustains the accident — & inflammation, & all other alarming

W. A. Richardson M.D. 13 Jan. 1824.

On Rupture of the Gravid Uterus.

On the occurrence of a rupture of the gravid uterus, nausea, vomiting, & frequently attendency to syncope — with pain & a contousness of an accident of a serious kind has taken place by the female —

Hemorrhages sometimes take place, the child is felt to struggle for a considerable time in the cavity of the abdomen, after this accident, — which subsides however after a while. — Peritoneal inflammation is most generally the consequence of a Rupture of the

with cathartics, antimonials, &c and in cases of great danger, a part of the aqueous Humour of the eye by a lancet or cooching Needle. — The Humour will collect again in a short time. — Ophthalmia appears frequently in form of the bilious fever — which must be treated as your would that disease.

Bleeding from the temporal arteries have been premised with great effect in violent forms of ophthalmia, where it has been carried to sufficient extent. — The common Colyrea, is nothing more than palliatives in this disease.

Rp. for Colyrea,
Sulph Zinc 3ss.

glands take place, there are swellings of the eye lids, with an inflamation of the eyes of a troublesome kind.

(I carry with you a magnifying glass for the purpose of examining the eye &c)

The depleting system must be vigorously persisted in, in inflamations of the eye of a persistent ophthalmia. The lancet must be used to a very considerable extent, as partial bleeding only, will not prevent disorganization of the eye!—

No plan is as good, as powerful bleeding, even to ad deliquium animi, which is to be repeated on the slightest recurrence of inflamation,

generally in about two or three weeks.

In Scrofulus, there is often a chronic inflamation of the eye, arising from acute inflamation — which is very difficult to remove. — Cold by operating on the general system, is often a cause of inflamation of the eye. One of the most dreadful forms of inflamation of the eye is that which results from a sudden repulsion of Gonorrhoea, or Metastalous from the Urethra to the eye — This occurs but seldom. If this disease, while the eye remains inflamed the discharge from the Urethra ceases. — In Scrofulous Constitutions, often for a year or two before the scrofulus swelling of the

of the pupil, or ~~co~~ contraction, ~~the~~ Child retained its sense to the last moments of its existence.—

Of Ophthalmia.

(Tissues of the eye.)
Membranes
Cartilages
Sinuses
Humours
Glands
Hairs —

In this disease the conjunctiva is the texture most commonly affected.— Swelling of the eye lids, which discharge a purulent matter, with redness, sensitively to light, headach, febrile symptoms sometimes run high — this is called Egyptian ophthalmia.— By an energetic course of treatment, strictly antiphlogistic, the symptoms, begin to yield about the third day, and by a continuation of this treatment the inflammation subsides

Brown M.D. January 13th 1824.

Many of the symptoms which are attributed to Hydrocephalus, and inflamation of the brain are frequently referable to the state of the digestive organs — In cases of inflamation of the Brain the application of Cold, applied by water in a stream from the Spout of a Tea Kettle, or otherwise, as cold is in such cases one of the most powerful antiphlogistic remedies that can be employed — It is a vulgar error that a dilated pupil is an unequivocal sign of inflamation, or Hydrocephalus of the brain — Dr Brown related a case where Three Quarts of water was discharged from the Cranium without any dilatation

~~When~~ nourishment is withheld from without, to supply the blood, the absorbents are taken up the fat or cellular substance to contribute to it, and again taken up from the very place it was taken. — In abstinence the absorbants are fuller than when it is not when from long and protracted abstinence the absorbants contain a fluid colour? like blood which shows that there is a violent action of the absorbants

Blythe, D.D. Calorie is the cause of fluidity, and antagonizes attraction of Cohesion — Elasticity combined

Dr B. Prime Law — wherever a body changes its state, it either combines with Calorie, or seperates from Calorice

food then trickles down into the Colon in succession with all the different portions of the intestines, when according to different of structure, a different effect is produced on the food — When the Mucous is red. into the large intestines it is retained there so matter in the cells of the Colon, it is then the excrementitious part, and is cast off in the form of feces. — The Bowels, Lungs, Skin and Kidneys eliminate from the system different substances which appear in the form the use of the system. —

1 Mastication, & terminates in the Mucous Capillaries of the system. The Lymphatic system or the absorbents which have for their office the business of the system —

Dr. Drake — On the phenomena of nutrition 14th Nov. 1823.

The first object of mastication is the mechanical division of the article of food, 3d. to mix it with mucous & saliva, 2d to increase its temperature — the quantity of mucous & saliva that is swallowed with our food is as 12 is to 6 — They masticated bolus receives mucous from the fauces, and oesophagus in their passage through these into the stomach — After the food arrives into the stomach a kind peristaltic, or vermicular motion takes place in the stomach, which forces the food into the lower orifice of the stomach, the Chyle which is the result of gastric digestion is taken up — when there remains in the lower orifice of the stomach food undigested, where the chyme is form?, for it is found no where else, the

Combustible Bodies, — Compoundable & undecompounded supporters of Combustion, those substances which is essentially necessary to be present when that phenomenon is seen. Oxygen, Chlorine & Iodine are undecompoundable supporters of Combustion — The compoundable supporter of Combustion is the atmospheric air, H — Affinity is in a direct ratio to the attraction of Cohesion — & vice versa — Cohesive attraction is an antagonist to affinity — Sulphuric acid poured on pulverized Carbonate of time, an action takes place, and Carbonic acid gas is evolved, & the Carbonate is converted into a Sulphate of Lime — while by pouring Sulph: acid on a piece of Carb: of lime not pulverized the action is very feeble, which is in consequence of the Cohesive attraction —

Dr. Blythe — Nov. 14th 1823 —

Comminution, this phrase is made use of to explain the reduction of heavy hard, bodies into to small particles by which it is made to swim on water — Consentration, is made use of in respect to fluids, & is the solidifying of fluids — Saturation, a fluid may be saturated with salt, or sugar, after which it will dissolve a third, and even a fourth substance — the reason why, is, because water has a greater appetency for one substance than another. Temperature, it is a term made use of to express the present portion of caloric, Hydro=oxyde, is a phrase chiefly applied to Metals, & in every instance where it is used, water is implied Hyper=oxygenation, when any substance has combined with it the highest possible portion of oxygen.

All substances which do chemically combine, do it by definite particles; not by fractions — All ponderable bodies are divisible, yet by continued division we come to a particle that is indivisible —

By sympathy is meant a consent of parts, or in other words, it is that sympathy through which an impression made on one organ of the system is conveyed to another, and an other or the whole or a great part of the system feels that impression. —

Dr. Brown, Rheumatism, an inflammation of the fibrous membrane non suppurates in very seldom — Wherever there is a difference in structure, there is difference in function, and consequently hence they require difference in treatment. —

Prussiate of Potash, and sulphate of Iron were thrown into the body at different parts united in the thoracic duct, and lungs, and formed prussian blue — the Blood threw up a coagulum of a strong blue colour — & the lymph and Chyle deposited the prussian blue which then in chyle coagulated a blue —

the fluid in the thoracic duct was blue —

thinks too, to wit, Water

Ponderable Bodies, & all Matter is ponderable

Dr. Caldwell

1 Irritability,
2 Sensibility } Explanation of these
3 Sympathy

By irritability is meant a susceptibility to impression, or a capability of being acted on by stimuli. By sensibility is meant a capability of referring to the thing impressing, or producing an effect upon one or more of the organs of the system, and is ~~one part~~ a Mental, & ~~part a~~ Corporeal phenomena, for instance I smell a Rose, which, makes an impression on my olfactory nerves, & by the operation of ~~my~~ Mental powers I refer that impression, to the rose.

Flint is Silica in as pure a state as we can find it.

Siliceous Earth, It discovers a variety of Natural bodies

Calcarious Earth, it is used to describe Chalk, Marble, or all bodies when lime is Combined with Carbonic acid –

Radicals, this term is used to designate the elements of bodies, or the Component part of bodies, more properly speaking – Simple Radical & Comp.d Radical Exampl. Salph: acid, is compos.d of a Simple radical its base a simple substance, Vegt acids, the base of these acid are Compound bodies, Carbone & hydrogen or something dec.

Specific Gravity ~~is~~ ~~to teach~~ is the Method of ascertaining the weight of one body by the other by comparing it with a

fibrine, consists of Carbone, hydrogen, azote, & oxygen

Glutine is composed of 4 parts, Carbon hydr. azote & oxygen
47 . 7 . 16 . 29

Gelatine . 40 — Carbone Hydro, azote. Oxygen
Ca. ox. hy
42 . 52 . 4

Fecula & Gum . Carbon 43 . Oxygen 49 . Hydrogen 6

Sugar of Milk & Vegetables, the Cane Carbone 40 . Oxygen 50 & Hydrogen 6

Albumen, Carbon 52 . Oxygen 22 . Hyd: 7 . azote 15

animal & vegt. oil. Hydrogen & Oxygen

Mr. Bolytre. Nov 13th 1823

ous ite, ic ate

Salts formd by some base & sulphurous acid is nam: Sulphites

Those Salts formd by some base & sulphuric acid is nam: Sulphates

Salts. when an acid is combined with an Earth, or alk=line forms Salts, (Lavoisier says there are 134 different species of Salts) Earths, by this term is meant, a metallic oxyde, incom=bustable bodies. There are 9 Earths. Silex alumina strontites Glucine, Yttrich, Barites, Lime, Zirconia & Magnesia.

Hydrogen & Nitrogen (Form Ammonia

Sugar, gum, ~~Starch~~ &c contain less Carbon than fibrine, albumen, Cheese & Gelatine & more oxygen — the vegetable acids contain, contain more Carbon & less Oxygen than the formed, Cl. Oil Contains hydrogen & Carbon in a great proportion and very little oxygen —

Gum arabic, Rice, & Sugar, sustain the system for a considerable portion of the year — (Carbon, Oxygen & Hydrogen)

Ammonia & Uric acid seems to be the product of animal action —

Osmazome, a juice which exudes from muscles sometimes,

Dr. Drake, Nov. 13th. 1823 –

Vegitable gellies, are somewhat analogous to the gellies of animals, (Physics, (natural) implies the whole range of natural science) empyreumatic acid acid of oily substances, Vegt: mucilage is composed of and containing azote – it furnishes by distillation ammonia, Gluten is found in vegetable substances – approaches to fibrin of animals – Albumen is a proximate element of nutritious vegitables, as the cabage &c – It coagulates by heat, putrefies – and affords azote – Extractive matter is an other proximate element of nutritious vegitables &c Sugar is another proximate element of vegitables and has a very wide range – Vegitable oils, expressed, or fix.d is another ~~constituent~~ of Nutriment, Carbone & hydrogen they are principle components

Nitrogen forms a portion of the atmospheric air - Of Hydrogen gas It is a term used to ex the base of inflamable air. — It is never exhibited in its seperate state, like oxygen it is always in a state of Combination —

Of Carbine. It is a single substance, or at least it is supposed to be so. — The Diamond is a pure specimen of Carbone, Charcoal is the base of Chandle, is impure Carbone. — It is the base of carbonic acid gas. — Intimately connected to Carbone are the Carbonates, which is a term used to designate certain Salts, which are formed by Carbonic acid — There are 4 acidly Carbonates

The Carbonate which are formed by

Shoutes

Magnesia

ation, vitality &c — &c — in all of the various membranes, textures &c of the body which is essentially necessary to health. —

Dr. Blythe. Nov. 12th 1823. —

An Oxyde is any substance combin^d. with oxygen in a portion not sufficient to render it acid. —

Rust of Iron. — Is the protoxyde of Iron, which is capable of being converted back into its Metalic state — (I would say that instead of its being a protoxyde, that it was the Carbonate of Iron. (J. Price)

Protoxyde of Iron, & Deutoxyde of Iron. The former has less, the latter more oxygen. —

Of Nitrogen, is thought by Sir H Davy to be composed of oxygen & hydrogen, and is not a simple substance, as it is said by the old Chemists. — It has been called azote but Dr. Blythe objects to the use of that term to Nitrogen

In hydrophobia, the great & only pathognomonic symptom of which is an inability to swallow in consequence of a loss of the use of the muscles of deglutition, in consequence of an affection of the nerves, originating in the Cervical Spine. — The operation of a purgative in passing through the alimentary canal will produce dissimilar pains in consequence of its action on diseased structures. — (By close observation you may tell where syn: medicine is operating, by a difference of pain —) Disease consists in a loss of balance of Circulation, Excitability and sensation &c — a restoration of which must be effected to restore health. —

There is a particular point of Cervical

gap 86-86 –

~~Dr Rush.~~ Dr Brown. Nov. 12th 1823

An attention to first principle, says Dr. Rush, is the only way to make a good Physician. — Similar Causes operating on similar subjects, under similar circumstances, always produce similar effects — This is thought to be the great fundamental principle in relation to the practice of Medicine by Dr. Brown. A Survey of the structure of the human body modifies the diseases to which it is subject. — Diseases of the South are Bilious or abdominal; those of the North, are Thoracic — Organization distinguishes Vegetables from inanimate substances, such as, stone, &c — The brain is the center of life — Cranial Brain, the Spinal brain, and the Ganglionic brain is Dr. Brown's division of

Latent Calorie. By latent calorie we mean that Calorie which is insensible, which is illustrated by a piece of light bread dipped in water in which there is ale by water of two kind, 1st that which is Chemically combined with the flour to make the bread, 2d that which is in the pores of the bread & may be squeezed out leaving the bread as it was. — It is necessary to form a part of the body itself. —

Of Gas, by which is meant a permanently elastic ~~or permeable~~ ~~uniform~~ uniform ~~elastic~~ fluid existing at every degree of temperature.

Intimately connected to this is the word Vapour which is ~~only~~ distinguished from gas by its being susceptible of condensation ~~the~~ to water, by taking away a portion of its calorie — of Basis, or the base of Gas, by these terms is meant the substance which is converted into gas, as Oxygen is the base of oxygen

bodies. — Caustic Soda, & Muriatic acid united together forms the Muriate of Soda, or Common table salt, which is an example of Chemical affinity, or of Composition — by the union of Zinc & copper is formed a substance called brass. 4

<u>Of repulsion</u>. It is that principle directly opposed to attraction, & is a universal principle. Repulsion takes place between two bodies, equally electrified, & between two needles.

<u>Of Caloric</u>. It is the matter of heat, or the fluid itself, which is the cause, and heat the effect. — There are 2. or three

Free Caloric, by which is meant Caloric in an unencumbered state, or if attached to other bodies, not chemically combined; or that Caloric which can be noted by the thermometer.

Brown — Price.

Richardson — ~~Hallard~~. Edwards

Caldwell — Baker.

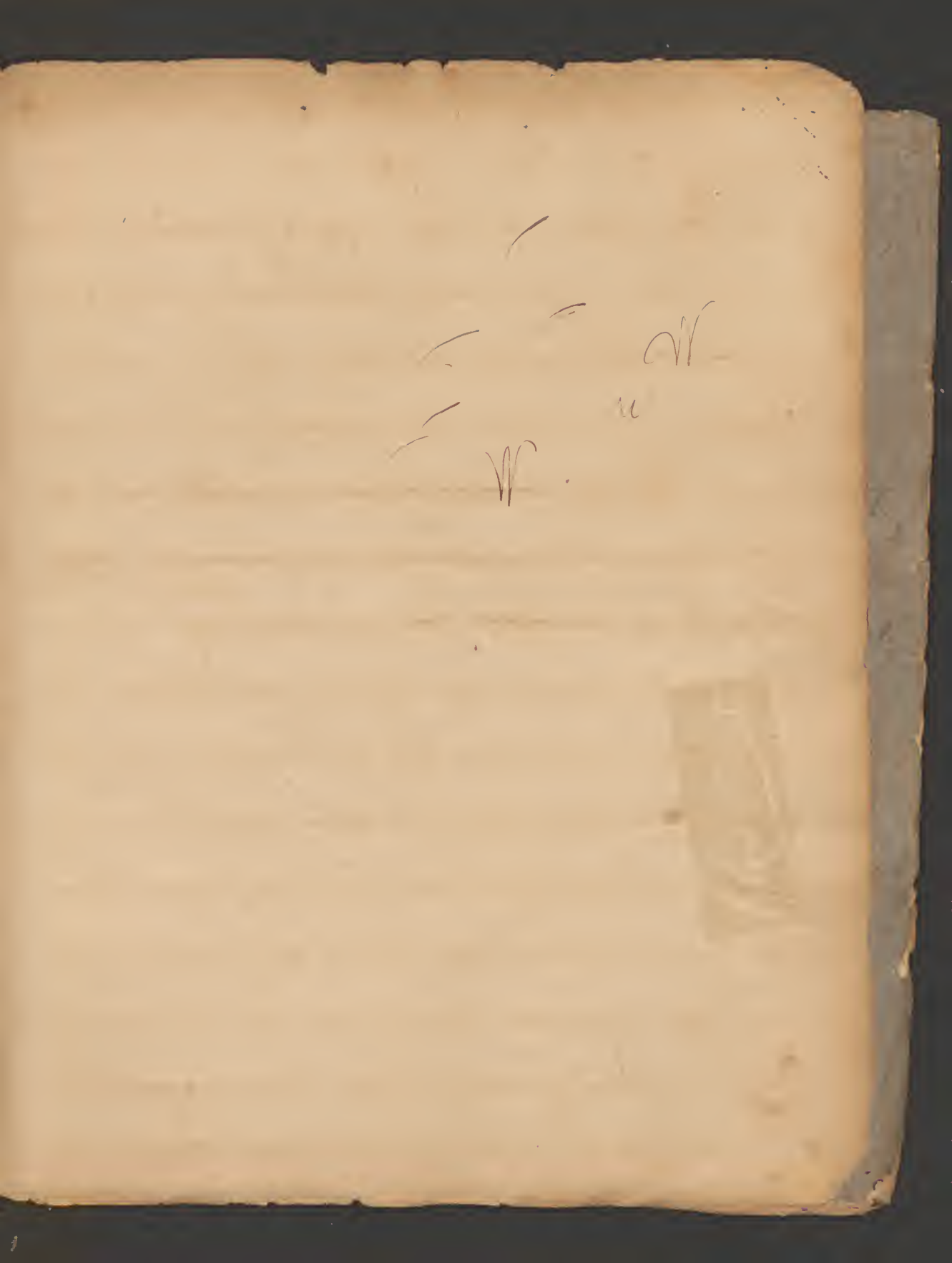
Blythe — Gillespie, or Price.

Dudley — Mone.

Drake — Sullivan, or Price.)

the Memosa sensitiva or Sensitive plant —

We the undersigned bind & oblige ourselves, by honour & with a due sense of the improvement to be derived, to form a Quizzing Club, & associate ourselves for said purpose, & the hour of meeting will be at a time most convenient to all, we shall meet 3 times a week Monday ~~night~~ Wednesday and Friday nights



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